

powerful and destructive ammunition available. This investigation made public a little known program administered by the Department of Defense that makes unserviceable, excess and obsolete military ammunition available for civilian use.

Under the Conventional Demilitarization Program, military armor piercing ammunition is transferred through a U.S. Company to the civilian market. This ammunition is powerful enough to penetrate metal, ballistic or bullet-proof glass, even armored cars or helicopters. With use of the fifty caliber sniper rifle, this ammunition can start fires and explosions and strike targets from extraordinary lengths. This is ammunition that is in no way suitable for civilian use. According to James Schmidt II, the President of Arizona Ammunition Inc. and a member of the Board of Directors for the Fifty Caliber Shooters Association, "the armor piercing, incendiary, and tracer type bullets are used by the police and military. Those available to the consumer are generally surplus. Our company does not sell these to the general public because they have no sporting application."

Yet, through the Conventional Demilitarization Program, the Department of Defense makes their surplus available to the general public. The Department pays Talon Manufacturing Company \$1 per ton to take possession of its demilitarized armor piercing ammunition. A percentage of this ammunition is then reconstructed and resold by Talon to domestic and foreign militaries, and to civilian buyers. In one business year, Talon sold 181,000 rounds of this refurbished military ammunition to civilian customers.

Once available on the market, this extremely powerful ammunition is subject to virtually no restriction. It is easier to purchase armor piercing ammunition capable of penetrating steel and exploding on impact, than it is to buy a handgun. This deadly and incredibly damaging ammunition can be sold to anyone over 18 and possessed by anyone of any age. No federal background check is necessary. Purchases may be made easily by mail order, fax, or over the counter, and there are no federal requirements that dealers retain sales records. These loose restrictions make armor piercing ammunition highly popular among terrorists, drug traffickers and violent criminals.

Certainly, the U.S. Military is not responsible for all of the armor piercing ammunition on the civilian market, but they are responsible for hundreds of thousands of armor piercing, incendiary and tracer rounds made available to the general public each year. I am an original cosponsor of legislation that would prohibit the Department of Defense from entering into contracts that permit demilitarized armor piercing ammunition to be sold to the general public. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and put an end to this program.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. PAUL N. VAN DE WATER

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today I join my colleague from New Mexico, Mr. DOMENICI, in bidding farewell to Dr. Paul N. Van de Water—a longstanding and highly respected member of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) staff. Dr. Van de Water is leaving CBO at the end of this week after more than 18 years of service to the Congress. Paul will join the Social Security Administration as the Senior Advisor to the Deputy Commissioner for Policy.

Dr. Van de Water's departure from CBO represents an enormous loss for the Congress. His ability to generate objective, timely, and unbiased analyses exemplifies the finest tradition of nonpartisan public service. Paul's work at CBO represents the essence of the agency's mission. He managed—during some very difficult years—to serve both political parties in a fair and effective manner. He leaves CBO with his reputation for impartial analysis intact and his integrity unquestioned and unblemished.

During his tenure at CBO, Dr. Van de Water earned a reputation for building a first rate staff and for ensuring that CBO's work was analytically sound, unbiased, and clearly presented. During the dark decades of runaway budget deficits, Paul worked tirelessly with Members and staff on every major budget summit, budget plan, and budget process reform initiative. Like most public servants he rarely received the formal recognition and thanks he deserved. I hope in some small measure to communicate our thanks and appreciation for these contributions today.

Dr. Van de Water began his career at CBO in 1981 as Chief of the Projections Unit. From there, he moved on to Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis and, in 1994, assumed his current position as Assistant Director for Budget Analysis. He is the author, co-author, or editor of more than 50 articles and books on government finance and Social Security and has testified before Congressional committees on numerous occasions.

Dr. Van de Water's accomplishments beyond CBO include a Ph.D. in Economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and two daughters—the first a senior majoring in physics at the College of William and Mary (and former Valedictorian of T.C. Williams High School in Alexandria) and the second, an enthusiastic 7th grader. Clearly, Paul has managed to keep his work and home priorities straight during his tenure at CBO.

Paul's first hand knowledge of the Congressional budget process as well as the operations and traditions of CBO cannot be replaced. However, we take some solace from the fact that his contributions to public policy will continue. In his new role with the Administration, I am certain that his work will inform and shape the debate on the future of the Social Security program.

I know that all of my colleagues join with me in wishing Paul the best of luck in his new endeavor.●

HONORING STANLEY J. WINKELMAN

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to honor Stanley J. Winkelman who recently passed away. Stanley will of course be remembered for the department stores which bore his family name, but it was his efforts in the community which were most dear to him and for which he will be enshrined in the memory of our community.

Stanley Winkelman was born in 1922 in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where his father operated a women's clothing store. In 1928, Stanley's father moved the family to Detroit so that he could join his brother in forming Winkelman Brothers Apparel, Inc. As Stanley grew and matured, so did the family enterprise.

In 1943, Stanley Winkelman graduated from the University of Michigan with a bachelor's degree in chemistry. That same year, Stanley married his sweetheart, Margaret "Peggy" Wallace. The couple would go on to have three wonderful children, Marjorie, Andra, and Roger. Following graduation, Stanley worked as a research chemist at the California Institute of Technology and served as a naval officer during World War II. After the war, Stanley returned to Detroit to take part in the family business, eventually rising to hold the positions of president, chairman of the board and CEO, and in the process, becoming the guiding force of the company. At the peak of the company's success it owned a chain of 95 stores specializing in fashionable yet affordable clothing for women. The Winkelman's chain was sold in 1983 and Stanley retired in 1984. However, Stanley's retirement did not slow his commitment and service to the community.

Throughout his life, Stanley was intimately involved in issues surrounding the city of Detroit. He took part in a 1963 Detroit Commission on Community Relations where he called upon the Detroit Board of Education to speed up desegregation by hiring more black teachers. Following the 1967 Detroit riots, Stanley was the leader of a New Detroit subcommittee on community services which called for a much needed review of the Detroit Police Department. In the wake of the riots, Stanley displayed his steadfast commitment to the city of Detroit by keeping his stores in the city. Stanley Winkelman's sense of social responsibility has helped lay the foundation for the resurgence of downtown Detroit.

Throughout his life, Stanley was a strong supporter of education. He supported his alma mater, the University of Michigan, with both his time and money. He devoted much of his time to Detroit's education system, with particular attention given to the education of the poorest among us. Stanley also held positions of leadership in